Box 27 Folder 45 CIRCA 1940-1950

facts appeared consistently at most of the sites and might be considered diagnostic of this cultural complex. It was also possible to determine what artifacts were aberrant forms in this culture and which ones were probably trade items, as well as to eliminate certain sites that did not have the diagnostic artifacts and could therefore be considered as belonging to a totally different culture complex. The following was only done with the Tamaulipas materials as our time was very limited. However, the materials from Texas were also cursively gone over and for the most part were identical to those seventy-six in Mexico (except four which were assigned by Anderson to the Old Cayo complex and about which I will discuss later.

Description of the Brownsville Complex

The distribution of sites shows that this complex occupied an area north of the San Fernando River to the northern border of Cameron County, Texas, along the Gulf coast. Nowhere do these appear to have extended twenty-five miles inland from the coast. As a rule, the sites are found on small knolls near water or near extinct water depressions. The average site is characterized by pieces of broken shell scattered on its surface, a few chunks of burned clay or whole fired clay hearth areas, soil darkened by charcoal or decayed vegetable matter, and scattered flint chips and actual artifacts. The sites are generally small, usually less than one hundred yards in diameter, the average being about fifteen yards in diameter. From what could be observed from Arroyo erosion and a little preliminary testing, it appears that the culture strata is never more than six inches in thickness. The average is about two inches. Occasionally, flexed burials in pits without artifacts (except for those few having Huastec items) are present in or near the sites. The sites cer-

tainly appear to be the remains of a nomadic group with a hunting and fishing economy (see Figure 13).

Characteristic of the Brownsville Complex are small triangular projectile points. Two hundred and fifty-eight of these are to be found upon sixty of the seventy-six Brownsville complex sites. These points I have divided into three types on the basis of form (and which show some chronological significance). These three types are called Brownsville Concave, Rio Grande Concave Base and Matamoras Triangular.

Brownsville Concave (see Plate XXII, figures 1, 2, and 3). These points vary between one-half inch long and one and one-quarter inches, are narrow (varying between one-half inch and one inch) and have slightly concave edges and a well defined concave base. They are usually thin and show finely executed retouching along their edges. Eighty-three of these were found at forty sites. This type is probably later than the other as it is associated most often with Huastec VI sherds and five points of this type are made of green bottle glass (see Plate XXII, figure 4).

Rio Grande Concave Base. These points are about the same size as the one previously mentioned. A difference lies in the fact that the edges are slightly convex while the bases are concave. The chipping appears to be the same. Ninety-four of these were found at thirty sites (Plate XXII, figures 5 and 6).

Matamoras Triangular (Plate XXII, figures 7, 8, and 9). This type has greater range in size being between one and one-half and one-third of an inch long and being from one inch to one-third of an inch wide. The edges and the base are slightly convex while the chipping is poorly done and the center is often rather thick. A sub-variety of this type may exist in very small points

(one-third of an inch wide and one-half inch long) having an equilateral triangular form. Eighty-one of the main types were found at thirty-three sites. This type appears to be slightly earlier than the other types as it is associated with Huastec V pottery. Other stone artifacts of the Brownsville Complex include small humpbacked scrapers (Plate XXII, figure 13), chipped pin-like drills (Plate XXII, figure 14), pebble hammerstones (Plate XXII, figure 15), and pitted stones. Most numerous of these are the small humpbacked scrapers, thirty of these being found at sixteen sites. This artifact is round in shape, has the ventral side represented by a flat flaked surface while the dorsal has been crudely chipped (or unchipped), and forms a hump. The edges show retouching on the dorsal side in one sector or all the way around. Seven pitted stones were at thirteen sites. These are usually elliptical boulders between two to six inches long and will have one to three pits on them. Sixteen pin-like drills were found on nine sites. The drills are made of flint and are between one and two inches long and in cross-section are roughly round being one-fourth inch in width. Usually they are roughly pointed on both ends. Thirty-seven rough pebbles showing evidence of chipping on one or more sides were found on eleven sites. Probably they reoccur more often than this but their crudity and surfaces covered by dirt discouraged myself and Mr. Anderson from picking them up.

Shell artifacts are more characteristic of this culture than any I know of. Not only do shell artifacts represent the preponderant majority of objects found on Brownsville sites but their variety of forms (and possibly function) is so great as to make description difficult if not tedious. The most distinctive objects found are shell projectile points (Plate XXII, figures

10, 11, and 12). Four hundred and thirty-two of these were gathered on fifty-three sites. These points are made of columnella. They have been ground so they are round in cross-section (one-half inch thick), polished to a long tapering point (one to two inches in length) and have a polished beveled square base. Most numerous in frequency of occurrence are shell discs, four hundred and forty-one of which were found at forty-nine sites (Plate XXIII, figures 1, 2, and 3). These vary in size from that of a dime to half a dollar. The edges are usually rough though a few are polished. Similar to these in size and shape are ground shell discs with central perforation (Plate XXIII, figures 5 and 6). The edges of these are usually polished. Four hundred and thirteen of them occurred at forty-seven sites. Next in frequency are beads or tinklers of Oliva shells, sixty-seven having been picked up at thirty-one sites (Plate XXIII, figures 13, 14, and 15). To form these objects the bulbous ends of Oliva shells are cut off and near the pointed end opposite the opening, a hole is drilled or a notch is cut. Fifty-three cylindrical, polished columnella center beads or tubes (varying in length from one-fourth of an inch to three inches) were discovered on thirty sites (Plate XXIII, figures 16 and 17). Related to these were found cylindrical, polished columnella plugs of the same size. These occur less frequently as twenty-three were at twelve sites (Plate XXIII, figure 6). Frequently occurring, usually in small caches, were pierced shell scrapers (at twenty-seven sites). These are made out of mussel shells and often have two small holes next to the fulcrum.

Of particular interest are the numerous shell pendants or gorgets. I have for convenience divided them into five general types though considerable diversity occurs in each type.

The most numerous of these (forty occurring at twenty-three sites) are what I have called rectangular gorgets. They vary in size from one-half inch wide by two inches wide and in length from one inch long to four inches long (Plate XVIII, figures 7 and 9). Piercing usually occurs at one or both ends and centrally two holes are found at both ends. A few have rounded corners and give the appearance of being oval (Plate XVIII, figure 12). The second type is also rectangular but is noticably longer (four to seven inches) than it is wide (usually three-quarters to one inch). This type may have piercing at either end or two pierced from the end through the surface (Plate XVIII, figure 6). Only forty-four occur at twenty-one sites. Of interest (because of similarity to Hopewell gorgets) are the triangular shell gorgets (Plate XVIII, figure 10). They vary in size from two inches wide and three inches tall to four inches wide and five inches tall. Holes usually appear on the base, being two at each corner or three, as one centrally located in the base. A few have holes on the sides and some a hole at all three corners. It is significant to note that they do not have engraved scenes on them.[51] Occurring less frequently are square gorgets (one to one-half by one to one and one-half inches). Usually a central hole will appear though a few have holes at the corners. Three of these have engraved

crosses; one cross is inside a circle. A few round gorgets were found with central holes and some of these with notched edges. They varied from one to four inches in diameter. The final type of gorgets are mollusce shells having holes at the mouth end. Engraving of geometric designs of cross hatching or straight lines occur on their interior (Plate XXIII, figure 11). A few small fishhooks and gouges cut of columnella were found. This occurred so rarely here and do occur so frequently in the Corpus Christi region that I suspect they are trade objects from northward along the coast down into the delta region.

Very few bone artifacts were found. Split bone awls, bone projectile points in the form of those of columnella and carved hollow bone tubes comprise the types. Antler piercing tools are also present.

TABLE 13

CORRELATION OF SITES AND ARTIFACT TYPES OF THE BROWNSVILLE COMPLEX

Artifact Types	Site Numbers								
	59	62	66	91	60	61	62	63	64
Stone projectile point types									
Columnella convex	1	2	1	4					1
Mio Uvalde Convex base		1							
Matamoros Triangular				1		1			
Stone Tools									
Shell impressed scrapers			1						
Chipped pebble hammerstones									
Pitted stone								1	
Shell artifacts									
Columnella points	1	2		1	4		1	2	
Shell scrapers						1			

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers								
	50	52	56	58	60	61	62	63	64
Bone Artifacts									
Bone point									
Split bone awl								1	
Antler perforator			1						
Shell Ornaments									
Shell discs							1		
Shell disc beads	1	6			2	1	2	1	
Columella tube		3						1	
Shell plugs round		1							
Triangular col. pendants	1	2						1	
Rectangular shell pendants		1					1	1	
Square shell pendants		1							
Tinklers		1			2		1		

Artifact Types	Site Numbers										
	65	67	68	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Stone Projectile Point Types											
Brownsville Concave			4	1		1	1	1		4	1
Big Creek Concave Base				2	1					3	
Matamoros Triangular				4	1					4	
Stone Tools											
Small Unspecified scraper				3	1						
Fire-flint drills				3						1	
Fitted Stone								1			
Large ovoid knife											
Shell Artifacts											
Columella points	1	6	10	5	1		1	4		1	
Columella gouge					2					4	
Shell scrapers										1	
Shell fishhook											
Bone Artifacts											
Bone point				2							
Split bone awl						1					

TABLE 15 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers										
	66	67	65	91	92	93	94	96	96	97	98
Shell Ornaments											
Shell discs			4	43	1		2	5	1	4	
Shell disc beads		1	30	26			1	1			
Columella tubes	1		2	2	1					1	
Shell plugs round				3	3						1
Shell plugs rect.				1						2	
Olive shell beads				1							
Triangular col. pendants	2	1									
Rect. pendants		2								1	
Long rect. pendants				2					1		
Square pendants						1					
Tinklers	1	1	2	2						2	

Artifact Types	Site Numbers							
	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	107
Stone projectile point types	1	2	3					
Greenville concave	1	8	5					
Slo Grande concave base			6	2	5		2	1
Determ. triangular					1			
Stone Tools								
Small scrap. scrapers			3	1	1	1		
Fin-like drills				1	1			
Large ovoid knife		1						
Shell artifacts								
Columella points			1	3				7
Columella gouge			2					
Shell scrapers			1					2
Shell fishhook						1		
Bone Artifacts								
Split bone awl			1					
Shell Ornaments								
Shell discs	1	1	7		4	2		
Shell disc beads		1	3					5
Columella tubes	1	1						
Shell plugs rect.	1							
Olive shell beads				3		2		1
Rect. pendants								2
Long rect. pendants		1	1					1
Tinklers			1		1			1

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers										
	109	10a	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Stone Projectile Point Types											
Browneville Concave			1				1	1			1
Rio Grande Concave Base				1						2	
Matamoros Triangular	1							3	1		1
Stone Tools											
Shell Unspecified scrapers			1				1				
Pebble Hammerstones	1			2		2				5	6
Pin-like drills											1
Fitted stone(anvil)									1		1
Shell Artifacts											
Columella points	7	2		14		1		4	1	2	
Columella gouge		2									
Shell scrapers	6			5		2		1	6	2	
Shell drill								2			
Bone Artifacts											
Bone point				1						1	
Antler perforator				2							
Shell Ornaments											
Shell disc	16	1	6	15		8	1	5	2	7	6
Shell fish beads	3			5	1	1		4			
Columella tubes	2	1								1	
Shell plate rect.				1							
Olive shell beads				3				1	2	5	1
Tri. col. pendants							1				
Rect. pendants				1				1			1
Long rect. pendants	2										
Whistles				3	2					1	2

Artifact Types	Site Numbers										
	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	132
Stone Projectile Point Types											
Browneville Concave	4	4	7	1	1			1			
Rio Grande Concave	11	13	7						3		
Matamoros Triangular	2	3	3		1						

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers										
	119	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
Stone Tools											
Shell humpbacked scrapers		5									
Pebble Hammerstones		4			3						1
Pin-like drills		6	1								
Pitted stone(anvil)	1	1									
Shell Artifacts											
Columella points	28	7	64	1	7	1	14				1
Columella gouge	1	1			3			1	1		
Shell scrapers	22		2							1	
Fishhook	2	2									
Bone Artifacts											
Bone point	5		7					1			
Split bone awl	2	1									
Antler perforated		1									
Shell ornaments											
Shell discs	28	5	63	1	11					2	3
Shell disc beads	25	2	130		5	3		1	12	1	1
Columella tubes	1	1	8		2	3					
Shell plugs round	2		1		1						
Shell plugs rect.		1									
Olive shell beads	1	4				1					
Tri. col.pendants	1	2	1			1	1				
Rect. pendants	6	3	2			3	1				1
Long rect. pendants	3	1	14						1		
Square pendants			1			2		1			
Rect. cut shell		1	22								
Scallop shell arm-band			1								
Tinklers	4	2	6			7			3	5	
Bone Ornaments											
Cut human jaw		1							2		
Carved Bone Tube		1									

Artifact Type	Site Numbers									
	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	142	143
Stone Projectile Point Types										
Abercrombie Concave		1			2	2	3			
Rio Grande Concave base						1	5		1	
Matamoros Triangular	2	3	1	4	8	5	1	1		

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers									
	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	142	143
Stone Tools										
Small humpbacked scrapers	2						3			
Pebble Hammerstones					2	4				
Pin-like drills										
Pitted stone (anvil)	1				1	1				
Shell Artifacts										
Columella points	21	14	3	27	13	1	4			1
Columella gouge			1							
Shell scrapers					2					
Fish hook					1	1				
Bone Artifacts										
Bone point	1				1					
Split bone awl					1		2			
Shell Ornaments										
Shell discs	7	6	5	11	15	9	16		1	
Shell disc beads	1	5	2	11	8	3	9	11	1	
Columella tubes	1	1			8			6		
Shell plaque round		1			1					
Tri. col. pendants					1		1	1		1
Rect. pendants						1				1
Long rect. pendants			1			1	2		1	2
Square pendants						1				
Whelks				1	10	1	2			
Bone Ornaments										
Cut human fem										
Carved bone tubes						1				

Artifact Types	Site Numbers									
	144	145	146	147	148	149	151	152	153	154
Stone Projectile Point Types										
Brewerville Concave	1		1		4	1		1	2	2
Rio Grande Concave Base	1		1	2	3	2	3			4
Matamoros Triangular	2	1	2	3	2	3			6	2
Stone Tools										
Small humpbacked scrapers							1		2	1
Pebble Hammerstones									3	
Pin-like drills		1								2
Pitted stone (anvil)			2						1	

TABLE 15 (Continued)

Artifact Types	Site Numbers									
	144	146	149	147	148	149	151	152	153	154
Shell Artifacts										
Columella points		2	27	1	12	3	3	2	4	15
Columella gouge										
Shell scrapers		6	1	3	6	1	2	6		5
Bone artifacts										
Bone point			1						1	
Split bone awl						1				
Antler perforated			1							
Shell Ornaments										
Shell discs		7	18	2	4	6	5	4	20	33
Shell disc beads				6	2	4	6	4	10	4
Columella tubes		1		1	1				1	2
Shell rings, round	1		1	1						
Olivs shell beads				1						
Tri. col. pendants					2		1		6	
Rect.						1	1			
Long rect. pendants	1	1	3					1	1	1
Square pendants						1		2		
Winkles	1		2		2	1				

Artifact Types	Site Numbers					
	155	156	161	241	157	66
Stone Projectile Points						
Jrowsville Concave	6		1		1	6
Rio Grande Concave Base	4	1	3			3
Matamoros Triangular	2		4			1
Stone Tools						
Small Unifacial scrapers	3					
Pitted stone (anvil)	4	1				
Shell Artifacts						
Columella points	2	40	1	1		14
Columella gouge	1					
Shell scrapers	3	5		3		
Bone Artifacts						
Shell Ornaments						
Shell discs	6	14				2
Shell disc beads		29	3			6
Columella tubes	1	5	1			1
Olivs shell beads						1
Tri. col. pendants	1					
Rect. pendants		2				1
Shell ornament		2				

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND FREQUENCY OF BROWNSVILLE ARTIFACTS

Artifact	Total No. of the Type	Number of Sites at Which Type Appears
Brownsville Concave	68	40
Rio Grande Concave Base	84	38
Matamoros Triangular	81	34
Small humpbacked scrapers	30	14
Chipped Pebble Hammerstone	27	12
Pin-like drills	10	9
Pitted stone	17	15
Large ovoid knife	1	1
Columella points	441	53
Columella gouges	14	9
Shell scrapers	100	20
Fish hook	6	6
Shell drill	6	1
Bone point	19	8
Split Bone Awl	12	10
Antler perforated	6	4
Shell discs	457	50
Shell disc beads	452	47
Columella tubes	50	30
Shell plugs round	16	12
Shell plugs rect.	11	9
Olive shell tools	24	14
Tri. col. pendants	17	12
Rect. pendants	26	15
Long rect. pend.	45	21
Square pendants	9	7
Rect. cut shell	23	8
Scallop shell ornament	8	4
Tinklers	66	26
Cut Human jaw	3	1
Carved bone tubes	2	2

Culture Contacts of the Complex

The Brownsville culture contacts were primarily with the Huastec. Moreover, these contacts were carried on over a long period of time (Huastec Period V and VI) and appeared to be of an intimate nature. The number of sites at which Huastec materials will be listed below and should attest to the fact that these contacts were numerous. As may be noted in the list, the sherds are predominantly of Huastec Period VI with a few from Period V. However, more than mere trading appeared to have occurred between the two cultures. The identical use of projectiles of the same type, such as: Brownsville Concave, Rio Grande Concave Base, Matamoros Triangular, and the occurrence in both complexes of shell tinkler, shell discs, shell disc beads, columnella tubes, shell fishhooks and triangular shell gorgets would appear to indicate a long and intimate period of influencing between two cultures of very different levels of complexity. The hypothesis also was put forward (and negated) that the contacts might have been the results of contacts of Huastec hunters with northern people. The large number of utilitarian objects (pottery) in these sites, the common objects in Huastec and Brownsville cultures (mentioned above), the finding of non-utilitarian objects such as jadite beads and celts, spindle whorls, obsidian, a figurine head probably obtained from the Huastecs, seem to indicate something more than the occasional bartering of hunters with nomadic neighbors. (Plate XLIV, figures 14, 15, 16, and 21). In fact, no hypothesis seems to fit the facts except that Huastec were consciously sending traders into this region. The purpose of these traders may have been to obtain bow and arrows, pipes, and shell artifacts in exchange for Huastec objects.

A number of projectile points indicate contact between the Arrowmills complex and complexes of central Texas. Found at site $Tx^{C}91$ was a triangular bodied point with a flaring stem and a straight base. It was three-fourths of an inch long and one-half inch wide and is very thin (about one-sixteenth of an inch). The point is made from a grey, translucent, sandy-feeling flint. A. Briggs identified this point as being Ellis Expanding Stem type, diagnostic of the Austin focus, a protohistoric group (probably Tonkawa) of central Texas. The flint also was noted as being very megascopically the same as that of the Austin region of Texas (Plate XIIV, figure 2). Found on site $Tx^{C}119$ was one small triangular point three-fourths inch long, two-thirds inch wide with a concave base and side notches which Kelly stated was very similar to the Scallorn Concave type (Plate XIIV, figure 3).[82] This point is found often occurring with Fatto Convex type on a number of late prehistoric sites, 1400 to 1650 A. D.) in the central Texas region. Also collected on this site was a large side notched point. This point is one and seven-eighths inches long and one inch wide across the body (at the widest point), has a convex edge, a long shallow side notch and a convex base. Kelly's distribution maps of projectile points in Texas indicate a similar type (as yet unnamed) that is distributed in central Texas, north of Austin and San Antonio (Plate XIIV, figures 6 and 7). Chronologically it appears to be late prehistoric and occasionally is associated with late Clear Fork dart points. Found on $Tx^{C}121$ was a small (one inch long, three inches wide) triangular bodied point with a tapering long base. Tom Campbell informed me that this type is found distributed along the Brazos River and probably

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[82] Kelley, personal communication.

is late prehistoric. On Tm^{c}123 Anderson picked up one small projectile that J. C. Kelley immediately identified as Matte Convex (Plate XXIV, figure 3). The point is about one inch long with tapering sides, a small well-defined side notch and a rounded convex base. It appears in late prehistoric times in central Texas.[53] From one of Anderson's sites, numbered Tm^{c}137, Don Campbell also picked out a projectile triangular form being one and three-fourths inches long and one-half inch wide at the base which had tapering serrated edges.[54] This point, he informs, is found in the Corpus Christi region and northward in sites of late prehistoric times (Plate XXIV, figure 11). The final point is roughly triangular, being one and one-half inches long and one-half of an inch wide at the base. The base is definitely concave, the edges are slightly tapering (being slightly concave and then are slightly curved as they approach the point). The only type I could find similar to it was to be found in northeast Texas and has been called Paloe Triangular (Plate XXIV, figure 10). This type is to be found in the Titus and Harlan's foci of late prehistoric times (as well as in a number of other foci of that time period). It is made out of flint completely foreign to my area.

Three types of drills were found that probably came from northern Texas (since none of this type are to be found in Mexico or the immediate region in Texas). Three of these drills are of the flaring based variety (Plate XXIV, figure 4), another is winged (Plate XXIV, figure 6), while the other is a rectangular based type with a very short shaft (Plate XXIV, figure 8). The first three were found on Tm^{c}61, Tm^{c}134 and Tm^{c}139, the next at Tm^{c}113, while the last was at Tm^{c}121. These types of drills occur

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[53] Campbell, personal communication.

[54] Ibid.

over most of northern Texas, in late prehistoric times and are slightly more concentrated to the east than to the west.

A third group of trade artifacts comes from the Harpeyan (Spanish) culture groups. These consist of round ground pottery discs made from European glass incrusted sherds. Such were found at $Tm^{C}130$ and $Tm^{C}131$. Some of the other chert-made sherds were found on Brownsville sites which I have usually assumed to have been accidently very recently dropped, but may actually be of the prehistoric period (1543-1720 A. D.). However, as good as the glass sherds made into Brownsville type pottery discs was the finding of small triangular projectile points of the Brownsville Concave type manufactured from green bottle glass (Plate VIII, figure 4). One of these I picked up on $Tm^{C}60$ while the other two came from two sites in Cameron county.

The final group of trade materials found in the Brownsville complex appear to have come from the neighboring (and evidently partly contemporaneous) Aransas complex. Vertigas triangular types were found at $Tm^{C}60$, $Tm^{C}68$, $Tm^{C}71$, $Tm^{C}113$, $Tm^{C}121$, and Tm^{C} 131. The Aransas Barred Base type was found at $Tm^{C}60$, $Tm^{C}111$, $Tm^{C}120$, and $Tm^{C}132$.

Chronological Position of the Complex

The Brownsville complex appeared to have been contemporaneous with the Fumstace during Periods V and VI as well as the part of the Aransas complex, the Austin Focus, Clear Fork Focus and other complexes of central Texas. The basis for this conclusion is the trade points in the Brownsville complex.

The earlier extension of the culture is defined by three sets of facts. One, the Fumstac Period V can be correlated with Yale-[illegible] and it in turn with Mexican Period at Chichen Itza and the Maya Calendar. In the Maya the calendrical authorities date

the beginning of the Mexican Period (and therefore Manatee Period V) as about 1000 A. D.[55] Secondly, the absence of Langtry stemmed points (dated indirectly by dendrochronologically dated sherds from the Southwest as 800 to 1000),[56] and their presence in the surrounding and nearby Abasolo and Tepehua complexes seem to attest to the fact that the Langtry stemmed points were no longer being made when the Brownsville complex flourished. The significance of this absence is important since no Langtry stemmed points were found in the twenty thousand projectile points picked up in the Brownsville area. Therefore, from this conclusion the Brownsville must have come after 1000 A. D. The final evidence is relative, not exact as the other facts. In the region of the mouth of the San Fernando River site Tm°80, a Brownsville complex site was found in a strata over the remains of Tm° 83, an Abasolo complex site. This stratigraphy appears to be further confirmed by Anderson's work in Cameron in which he found a number of burial sites he called the "Old Cayo Culture." This group of artifacts was stated as preceding the Brownsville materials. An examination of the materials of the "Old Cayo complex" reveal that the only projectile points found (three) were Abasolo complex points, those being (two) Refugio triangular and (one) Abasolo Round Base. Thus it would appear that in the Rio Grande Delta area the Brownsville complex replaced the Abasolo complex which in turn continued to exist south and west of the Delta Region.

The glazed sherd discs and the glass projectile points would seem to indicate that the Brownsville complex lasted up until historic times. The Austin Focus point, a protohistoric

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[55] Acosta, op. cit.

[56] Kelley, Campbell and Lehmer, op. cit.

focus tentatively identified with the Tonkawa tribe, tends to confirm this conclusion. Thus the final date of this culture might have been somewhere between 1519 (date of Pineda-Garay expedition) and 1730 (the conquest of Tamaulipas by Escadon). Probably a date of about 1650 would be the best approximation. The ethnographic data places the Comecrudo tribe consistently on maps as being a group occupying the Delta Region of the Rio Grande during this time period. Thus it is plausible that the Comecrudo probably had the material culture represented in the Brownsville complex. This tentative conclusion should be verified by further work in the area.

Summary

As a summary of the material culture of the Brownsville complex, I offer the following trait list. This trait list is composed of traits that consistently occur at numerous sites in this area (for further details see pages 154 to 156).

Ecological Situation

1. Small camp site located on hills.
2. Hunting and food gathering economy.
3. Nomadic existence.
4. A few burnt skulls give evidence of cannibalism.
5. Irregular hearths.

Burial Customs

1. Flexed burials
2. Burial in pits
3. Burial grave goods very rare.
4. Grave goods when they occur consist of Huastec articles and shell beads.

TABLE 15

[illegible]

Trade Objects or Type	Site Numbers											
	153	147	140	132	123	127	126	117	97	92	164	58
Parian VI shape			1	1	8	4		1	8			
Banston B/S									1			1
Tancol brown/buff							1					
Tancol polychrome			1						1			
Napili Red			1						15	6		
Arrecife Round base					1							2
Flaring based drill											1	
Las Flores relief	1											
Famoso Grey		1										
Effigy Bowl									1			

Trade Objects or Type	Site Numbers										
	111	103	161	160	93	139	102	119	137	91	150	111
Projectile point of glass												
Discs made of glazed sherds											3	1
Knob made sherds								2			2	2
Baby weaning dish										1		
Dances contrast-ing stem												1
Saryna Christi serrated									1			
Parian VI shape			5						1		1	5
Banston B/S								4	1		1	
Tancol brown buff											1	1

TABLE 15 (Continued)

Trade Objects or Type	Site Numbers											
	111	128	151	162	93	130	122	110	127	91	120	121
Tamaul Polychrome	1							1	1		1	
Matte convex							1					
Incised pottery								1				
Faded Objects							2					
Beveled bead			3	1						1		
Talco triangular shards												
Portages triangular								1		1		1
Abasolo round base	1	1		1								
Large side-notched								1				
Flaring based drill					1	1						1
Las Flores fine paste								2				
Las Flores relief												
Pipe				1								1
Spatula shovel								1				
Effigy bowl								1				

Trade Objects or Type	Site Numbers											
	157											
Projectile point of glass						1						
Wheel-made sherds						x						
Nuestec B/W	1											

Material Objects for Exploitation of Environment

1. Brownsville concave projectile points.
2. Rio Grande Concave projectile points.
3. Matamoros Triangular point.
4. Small humpbacked scraper.

5. Caracol (columnella) projectile points.
6. Pebble hammerstones.
7. Pitted stones.
8. Flint pin-like drills.
9. Split bone awls.
10. Bone projectile points.
11. Shell scrapers.

Artistic Objects

1. Shell discs
2. Shell disc beads
3. Shell tinklers.
4. Triangular shell pendants.
5. Round shell pendants.
6. Rectangular shell pendants.
7. Long rectangular shell pendants.
8. Square shell pendants.
9. Shell tubes
10. Shell plugs.
11. Oliva shell beads.
12. Columnella gouges.

Objects Possibly Belonging to the Complex

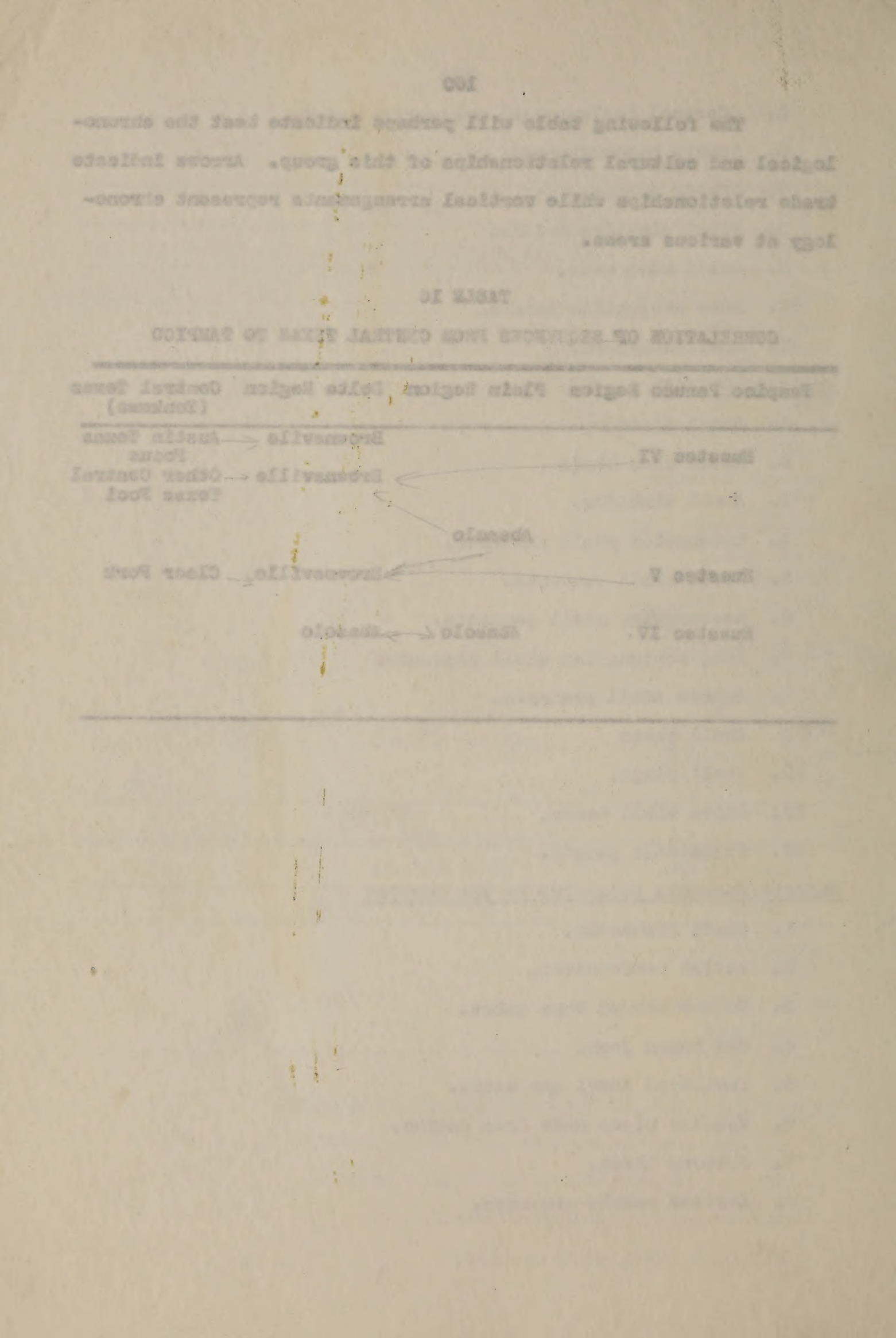
1. Shell fishhooks.
2. Antler perforators.
3. Hollow carved bone tubes.
4. Cut human jaws.
5. Scalloped shell arm bands.
6. Tubular pipes made from pumice.
7. Pottery discs.
8. Incised pebble pendants.

The following table will perhaps indicate best the chronological and cultural relationships of this group. Arrows indicate trade relationships while vertical arrangements represent chronology at various areas.

TABLE 16

CORRELATION OF SEQUENCES FROM CENTRAL TEXAS TO TAMPICO

Tampico Panuco Region	Plain Region	Delta Region	Central Texas (Tonkawa)
		Brownsville ←	Austin Texas Focus
Huastec VI →		Brownsville ←	Other Central Texas Foci
	Abasolo →		
Huastec V →		Brownsville ←	Clear Fork
Huastec IV	Abasolo ↔	Abasolo	



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135-160 Removed from
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